

WESTERN DIVISION
NO. 5:10-CV-327-BO

V.

ORDER

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Case 5:10-cv-00327-BO Document 4 Filed 10/20/10 Page 1 of 3

DISCUSSION

The Court finds that Plaintiff has provided sufficient evidence of an inability to pay required court costs. However, the Court must also conduct a review pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2) which requires the Court to dismiss all or any part of an action found to be frivolous or malicious, which fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, or which seeks money damages from a defendant immune from such recovery. *See Cochran v. Morris*, 73 F.3d 1310, 1315-16 (4th Cir. 1996) (discussing *sua sponte* dismissal under predecessor statute 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d)). A case is frivolous if it lacks an arguable basis in either law or fact. *See Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1985).

Pro se complaints are entitled to more liberal treatment than pleadings drafted by attorneys. *See White v. White*, 886 F.2d 721, 722-23 (4th Cir. 1989). Notwithstanding, the Court is not bound to accept the truth of the pleadings and may dismiss claims which are based on wholly irrational or incredible factual allegations. *See Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25, 33 (1992). But absent such wholly fantastic claims, the "initial assessment of the *in forma pauperis* plaintiffs factual allegations must be weighted in favor of the plaintiff." *Id.* at 32.

The Court has reviewed Plaintiff's complaint and finds the pleading insufficient to survive review under 28 U.S.C. §1915(e)(2). Plaintiff lodges a barrage of grievances against his prior employers. Compl. at 4. He generally alleges Title VII violations by all the companies he worked for from 1995 to 2010. *Id.* at 2. The complaint details various physical injuries Plaintiff suffered during his prior employment. *Id.* at 3. Plaintiff demands damages in the amount of approximately \$3.5 million. *Id.* The complaint lacks any cognizable connection between the alleged wrongdoing of Plaintiff's previous employers and the named Defendant.

Title VII makes it "an unlawful employment practice for an employer . . . to discriminate

with respect to [an employee's] compensation, terms conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin." 42 U.S.C. § 200e-2(a)(0). Plaintiff's complaint lacks any cognizable connection between the alleged wrongdoing of Plaintiff's previous employers and the named Defendant. In short, Title VII only applies to an "employer" and Plaintiff has failed to show that he ever had an employment relationship with the named Defendant. Accordingly, Plaintiff has failed to state a claim under Title VII.

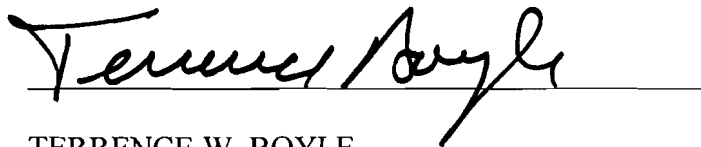
Based on the allegations in the complaint, the Court finds no basis for any claims against the named defendant, the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Court further finds that Plaintiff has failed to state any claim cognizable in Federal Court.

CONCLUSION

A full and careful review of the M&R and other documents of record convinces the Court that the recommendation of the magistrate judge is in accordance with the law and should be ADOPTED. Therefore it is ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that Plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* is GRANTED; however, Plaintiff's complaint is DISMISSED for failure to state any claims upon which relief can be granted.

SO ORDERED.

This 19 day of October, 2010.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Terrence Boyle", written over a horizontal line.

TERRENCE W. BOYLE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE